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not know the names of the clans. On a part of the Reindeer Koryak, as we shall see later on, no tribute has been levied as yet, and they have not been given any clan-name.

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The number of Koryak, Reindeer as well as Maritime, may be gathered from old official data, from those of the 1897 census, and from data collected by Mr. Bogoras and myself. The old official data — reprinted from year to year in the government reports, almost without change — relate to those groups only which were assessed for tribute, and the numbers there given are less than the actual numbers.

The statistics of the census of 1897 are more reliable.¹ This census was supposed to be taken on the same day over the entire empire; but in the sparsely settled districts of Siberia the enumerators spent several weeks covering each territory. Some of the remote places — for instance, the northern part of the Palpal, or the centre of the Parapol Dol — were never visited by enumerators, but they obtained their information second-hand. Nevertheless, the data of the census of 1897 are very nearly correct. The census bulletins of 1897 relating to northern Siberia have been worked up at the Central Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior in St. Petersburg by S. K. Patkanov, the first editor of that Bureau; but the results have not been published as yet. Mr. Patkanov,² however, has published a brief summary, based on the census, of the statistical and geographical data of the palaesiatic tribes, among which are the Koryak. I shall quote further from these data under the name of Patkanov. Mr. Patkanov also had the kindness, at my request, to send me from his material more detailed statistical data on the Koryak, of which also I shall make use.

The data collected by Mr. Bogoras and myself refer merely to those places which we visited personally, and will serve in verifying statistics relating to certain groups only.

We must distinguish the following groups of Reindeer Koryak.

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Gishiga District. — 1. The Koryak of the Taigonos Peninsula (Taigono'-talū, i. e., "the people of Taigonos"). They spend the winter seasons along the valleys of the rivers Topolovka (Maka'la'-nu-ve'yem³), Kilimadja (Kili'-matwon-ve'yem), Matuga (Ma'tukan-ve'yem), Chaibuga (Poye'm-ya'n-ve'yem), and Avekova (ila'taŋa-ve'yem⁴). Three or four families only roam in winter along the valley of the Gishiga River (Wui'vo-ve'yem⁵). In summer they ascend the mountains where these rivers have their sources. For the purpose

¹ This census was the first general enumeration of the people of the Russian Empire, not for purposes of taxation, but for statistical purposes only.

² See Part I, list of authorities quoted, p. 10.

³ "River of the poplar people," from ma'kan ("poplar"); the Russian word "topol" (ТОПОЛ) also means "poplar." The banks of this river abound in poplar-groves.

⁴ Ila'taŋa means "eye-woman."

⁵ Wu'vo formerly meant a fortified settlement, later on it was applied to Russian fortresses and also to Russian houses. Wu'vo is now the Koryak name of the town of Gishiginak.